

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT IN AMERICA

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Over 15 per cent of the entire population of the United States is foreign-born, and 40 per cent more of our citizens are the children of foreign-born parents. Among the voters at the last general election there were over 5,000,000 naturalized Americans and 1,500,000 more aliens were awarded the due process of law which would give them the same privileges at an early date. New York now has half as many Germans as there are in Berlin, twice as many Irishmen as Dublin, almost as many Swedes as there are in Sweden, and half as many Italians as there are in Rome. Chicago has more Germans than Dresden, and half as many Scandinavians as Stockholm. A fourth of the population of Minnesota is Scandinavian.

The Swedes are said to become Americanized quicker than the people of any other race. The first members of this nationality who came here settled in Delaware and Pennsylvania, but their great number is now in the Northwest. Between the early fifties and the late sixties over 200,000 of them came to this country. They brought with them their national characteristics of honesty, truthfulness, industry, and frugality, and they have been a potent factor in the agricultural and industrial development of the nation. They are not politicians, and it is a rare thing to hear of one of them being elected to office. Notable instances to the contrary, however, are John E. Johnson, governor of Minnesota, who was born of Swedish parents, and John Lind, former governor of that State, who was born in Sweden.

In the law they have Alex. Chytrous, judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and Harry Olson, State attorney of Illinois. In art they have Olaf Grafron, landscape painter, and Henry Renteria, the famous marine sketcher. Alex. Olson and Carl Nilsson are two of their best known sculptors. The American Swedes are more numerous and more powerful than any other adopted tongue than do any other people of foreign birth or descent. They have over 600 trained singers at their disposal which is held every four years.

J. A. Ockerson, United States commissioner for Mississippi river improvements, is a Swede, as are A. E. Johnson, general manager of the Scandinavian-American line, and John Erickson, city treasurer of Chicago. The name Erickson has won distinction in Swedish-America already, for the famous Capt. John Erickson of Montevideo, belonged to the Dutch, and it is also claimed that Robert Anderson, who held Fort Sumter at the breaking out of the civil war, Admiral Dahlgren, and the late Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, they have always been patriotic, and the records of the police courts and jails rarely have a Swedish name on their pages. The total number of Swedes, both foreign-born and children of foreign parents, now in the United States is nearly 2,000,000.

While the Swedes have come to America in greater numbers, the Danes and the Norwegians have had quite an important part in the making up of our composite national type. The Danes were in Manhattan as early as the Dutch, and it is an interesting fact that the burial ground about Trinity church, overlooking Wall street, was first dedicated as "God's acre" in 1704, when the Danes built a little church there which was presided over by a minister from Denmark. The first Lutheran minister to hold a service in America was Master Aarhus, who accompanied the ill-fated expedition to Hudson Bay in 1610, and his death, amidst the snows of the first winter in what he called "Nova Danica." The considerable Danish settlements in the United States to-day are in Idaho and Utah. Many of them are interspersed with other Scandinavians throughout the great Northwest. Jacob Riss, journalist, author, and educator, is perhaps the most prominent American who is a native of Denmark.

The early connection of the Norwegians with America goes back to the time of Erik Erikson and the Redoubt. It was the latter who discovered the ice-bound land of Greenland. In after years, when pressed for a reason for giving this cold, barren country such a misleading name, he said it was because he hoped such a nice name might attract settlers. Erik may safely be called the first progenitor of the common species now known as the real estate boomer, his naming of Greenland the first attempt at a real estate boom in this hemisphere.

One of the bravest sailors in the Continental navy in our war for independence was Thomas Johnson, a Norwegian. He helped John Paul Jones last the Bon Homme Richard to the Seraphs, and was the last survivor of that memorable battle. He died in Philadelphia in 1851, at the age of ninety-three, proud with his last breath of the memory that he had been personally thanked by George Washington for this feat. Knut E. Nelson, one of the United States Senators from Minnesota, was born in Norway, and is a representative of the hardy race which adapts itself to conditions in this country with so little friction. When Norway regained her separate establishment as an independent kingdom, there were 60,000 citizens of the United States who held sentimental allegiance to Haskou VII, the new ruler over the country which gave them birth.

The Welsh are not so numerous as other Northern European races in America, but they have contributed much to the history of this country. Their industry, morality, religious nature, and general deportment have always made them desirable citizens. They settled in Philadelphia in the earliest colonial times, and another colony in the Marlborough district of South Carolina sent an entire company under Marion to the Revolutionary war. Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence who trace back immediately or remotely to Wales are Thomas Jefferson, Stephen Hopkins, William Williams, William Lloyd, Francis Lewis, Button Gwinnett, Lewis Morris, and John Jay. The Presidents of Welsh ancestry were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, James A. Garfield, and Benjamin Harrison.

One family of Welsh origin which has become particularly famous in the history of American education, letters, and statecraft is that of Jonathan Edwards, who was the son of parents born in Wales. He was known as the foremost philosophical writer of his day. He was the third president of the University of New Jersey, now known as Princeton, and of his descendants fourteen have been presidents of colleges. His grandson, Aaron Burr, was the President of the United States, and the central figure in the most dramatic incident of the early days of the republic. Winston Churchill, the American author, is another of Jonathan Edwards' descendants. He is also Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Three presidents of Yale were in a direct line from the head of this family, and Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia

University, is another of them who ranks among the leading educators of the nation.

Chief Justices Marshall and Taney had Welsh ancestors, and Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, came of good Welsh stock. Capt. Jones, commander of the Mayflower, was a proud member of this race. The Welsh also claim Anthony Morris, first mayor of Philadelphia, and Thomas Lloyd, first governor of Pennsylvania. They are not so clannish as people as other imported Americans, though they have many societies for benevolent and historical work, the oldest of these being the Welsh Society of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1800. The Welsh have a legendary claim of early settlement of America dating back as far as 1170, when one Madawg ap Owain Gwynedd crossed the ocean with ten ships. The authenticity of the claim is shaken, however, by the fact that nothing was ever heard of the adventurer and his colony after they left the shores of Wales.

Prior to 1868 the Slavs were comparatively unknown as embryo American citizens, but large numbers of Austrians, Russians, Poles, Czechs, Bohemians, and Moravians are now flocking to this country. They came through Ellis Island with blank faces and animal-like docility, but make the best unskilled laborers of all foreigners.

BENEATH THE SURFACE

BY EPES W. SARGENT.

Hallen looked pityingly at the girl. In spite of the degradation to which she had sunk, vice had not yet set its seal in her features. The blackened eye, only emphasized by the pitiful attempt to conceal it by the use of powder, was the only stamp of viciousness, and from between the blackened lids the eye seemed to mirror an immaculate soul.

He looked with disgust about the cheap dance hall, with its blaring three-piece band and its little crowd of merry-makers. There was a sordidness about it all that surprised him. But this girl seemed to have no place in the picture. Even the simple lines of her tattered dress bespoke a different plane of life.

Yet the story she had told shocked him in a revelation into the depths of misery to which a woman could sink. She had been deserted by her husband, had lost her little daughter, and had gradually sunk into the Slough of Despond. It was a tale common enough in city streets, yet he hated to hear it from her lips. He wished that it might be, like his own, a fabrication.

A week before an editor had sent back a story he had offered.

"This rings false," the man wrote; "dig down and get your facts right, and let me see the result. I want something like this."

Disguise had been easy—a three days' growth of beard, tousled hair, and a shabby suit. He knew of the Odeon as a place where he was most likely to get an interesting fact that the burial ground about Trinity church, overlooking Wall street, was first dedicated as "God's acre" in 1704, when the Danes built a little church there which was presided over by a minister from Denmark. The first Lutheran minister to hold a service in America was Master Aarhus, who accompanied the ill-fated expedition to Hudson Bay in 1610, and his death, amidst the snows of the first winter in what he called "Nova Danica." The considerable Danish settlements in the United States to-day are in Idaho and Utah. Many of them are interspersed with other Scandinavians throughout the great Northwest. Jacob Riss, journalist, author, and educator, is perhaps the most prominent American who is a native of Denmark.

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signers when they are finally cornered in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and West Virginia, which States are now getting 90 per cent of the entire movement of Slav immigration. Eighty-five per cent of all the males are totally unskilled, but as 55 per cent of all comes from between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, they are most desirable for work in iron and coal mines.

As a class they seem to have little ambition or mental activity, and are most content when working at heavy manual toil, though some of them who have gone farther West and taken up prairie lands and the Dakotas have turned out to be excellent farmers. While the Slavs from the Hungarian mountains are generally eager to save enough to return home, the Poles, though often illiterate and with only modest ambition, have several prosperous settlements. One of the largest of these is in Buffalo, where the people have proved so sturdy and dependable that their mortgages are always considered good investments.

Of the Levantine countries, Syria, Armenia, and Turkey have all made contributions to America's making, though as a rule they have not been so welcome as other races. The Armenian massacre, however, was responsible for our receiving a very superior class of immigrants, many of them being people of education and training, capable of speaking from three to six languages. Many Armenians and Syrians are employed in the manufacture of silk and cotton, usually on a small scale. Until fifteen years ago Syrians were almost unknown here.

Among the first came to this country in the Chicago Fair in 1853. They liked the country and advertised it so much that many of their countrymen came over to take up the manufacture of gewgaws for peddlers.

"The Foreign Element in America" will be continued to-morrow.

At any rate, Columbia Lodge is determined to know what the law relative to the building of these guns in private plants, and to lend its assistance to the enforcement of the eight-hour law as applied to this work. It is true that it may be set forth that this work is let out on competitive bids, but there is no competition, and consequently no open market. At any rate, as long as there is a question of a doubt in our minds, we are going to the bottom of it.

This work let out to private concerns is all work taken away from the naval gun factory in this city. This is in large measure due to the antiquated foundry in the local navy yard. Lower pay and longer hours for machinists in private factories make it difficult for the local shops to compete with them on an equitable basis, and it is said, for this reason, naval officers directly connected with the operation of the local yard are giving the movement their moral support.

The effect of the Attorney General's opinion, unless overruled by the courts, will be to stop States from inducing immigration to their borders. The question is of vital concern in the South, where prosperity depends to a considerable extent upon the influx of desirable immigrants from Europe.

It is brought out in the opinion of the Attorney General that Commissioner E. J. Watson, representing the State of South Carolina, went abroad, and by advertisements in various European countries collected a considerable number of laborers, or artisans, and prepaid their passage under agreement that they would be provided with employment on their arrival on this side of the water. As such agreement, or contract, was enforceable, and in fact was, canceled by a number of the immigrants—the Attorney General holds that the law is not violated. In support of his position he cites a number of rulings by Federal judges. The Attorney General makes it clear that Congress has the power to pass laws relating to immigration that shall apply to States as well as to persons and corporations.

PLAN PURCHASE OF HALL.

Camps of Spanish War Veterans Arrange to Secure Home.

Preliminary arrangements for securing a permanent home for the camps of the Spanish War Veterans and their auxiliaries were made at a meeting of the District of Columbia United Spanish War Veterans, at Oppenheimer's Hall, last night. The purchase of a hall at 1213 Twelfth street northwest was brought to the attention of the camp meeting by Robert C. Shinn, and a committee, consisting of Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, Mrs. L. P. Ashlin, Miss Etta Austin, Joseph B. Murray, G. M. Shorey, and John Lewis Smith, was appointed to investigate.

Addressing the camp meeting by the auxiliaries, were made by Mrs. Calver, Mrs. Isabel W. Ball, and Mrs. Henry Foster. Department Commander J. V. Mitchell presided and urged the members to co-operate in the endeavor to secure the necessary funds. Ways and means were discussed, and it was suggested that a fair and bazaar for the benefit of the hall be given, and money raised also by the subscriptions of members. The Spanish War Veterans have at present sufficient money to make the first payment on their home, and as the membership has recently increased, the purchase of the building, it is stated, can be made without difficulty.

AUTHOR QUILTS THE NAVY.

James B. Connolly Finds Sailors Refuse to Fraternize with Him.

James B. Connolly, the author of sea stories, who enlisted in the navy as a yeoman, second class, about the first of the year, so that he might get material for stories of the American navy, has been discharged. There was an understanding between Mr. Connolly and the Navy Department that he might leave the service before his two years' enlistment period had expired. He went into the navy on the suggestion of President Roosevelt, who thought that the author might do for the American navy what Rudyard Kipling had done for the British.

FIGHT LABOR RULING

Machinists Hope to Extend Eight-hour Law.

OPPOSE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Columbia Lodge Claims Regulation Should Apply to Work on Guns and Ordnance Made by Private Concerns for the Navy—Deny Purchases Are Made in Open Market.

Columbia Lodge of Machinists has determined to make a hard fight to have the eight-hour law apply to all work on guns and ordnance made by private concerns for the United States navy. Under a recent decision of the Attorney General, all stuff bought in the open market is not subject to the eight-hour law applying to all government work. It is claimed by the machinists that guns, armament, &c., are not bought in the open market, but of one or two concerns, component parts of the steel trust.

"We are encouraged to believe," said Emmett L. Adams, "by reason of expert advice, that as guns and ordnance for the use of the navy are not and cannot be purchased in the open market, they logically come under the operation of the eight-hour law. At any rate, as long as any doubt exists in our minds we are having the subject carefully investigated by eminent authority and the result of this investigation will be placed before the proper government officials at an early date."

"It has been pointed out by the Attorney General that ships and even battle ships do not come under the operation of the eight-hour law, by reason of the fact that foreign nations come to this country on occasions and have their ships built in our private yards, but it is considered significant that these ships are required to leave our shores before they are equipped with guns, and no instance is known of guns or naval ordnance being purchased in the open market."

No Open Market.

"At any rate, Columbia Lodge is determined to know what the law relative to the building of these guns in private plants, and to lend its assistance to the enforcement of the eight-hour law as applied to this work. It is true that it may be set forth that this work is let out on competitive bids, but there is no competition, and consequently no open market. At any rate, as long as there is a question of a doubt in our minds, we are going to the bottom of it."

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SCHUMANN-HEINK'S FAREWELL

Brilliant Programme to Be Given This Afternoon at New National.

The most attractive of all the concerts in the Washington College of Music series at the National Theatre, when Mme. Schumann-Heink will give the greater part of the programme. Between some of her numbers, Mr. Joseph Maerz will give some piano numbers so that the great singer may rest.

This is to be the farewell appearance of Mme. Schumann-Heink, one of the most popular, as she is one of the highest class, of singers who have visited America in recent years. Equally at home in grand opera, in comic opera, and on the concert platform, she has in each field won a place at the top, and no singer stands closer to the hearts of her audiences. The concert this afternoon will be in every way a remarkable one, and already the demand for seats has been so great that it is likely that there will be many of the late comers disappointed. The seat sale is under the charge of T. Arthur Smith.

The programme to be rendered this afternoon is as follows:

(a) *Arie from the Opera "Mitrane"*.....Rossi
(b) *"Du bist die Ruh"*.....Franz Schubert
(c) *"Der Wanderer"*.....Mme. Schumann-Heink

Piano Solo, Ballade Opus 10.....Chopin
Mr. Joseph Maerz

(a) *"Heimweh"*.....Hugo Wolf
(b) *"Owe Zigeuner"*.....Last
(c) *"Widmung"*.....Schumann

Piano Solo, Ballade Opus 10.....Chopin
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(a) *Sapphic Ode*.....Brahms
(b) *Six Hungarian Gipsy Songs (Czardas)*.....Schumann
(c) *"High and Towering Rima Stream"*.....Schumann

(a) *"Know Ye, When My Love's One in a Hundred"*.....Schumann
(b) *"Loving God, Thou Knowest How Oft I've Ruined This"*.....Schumann
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AMUSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF MUSIC CONCERT SERIES.
NEW NATIONAL THEATRE

THIS AFTERNOON 4:30 o'Clock

SCHUMANN-HEINK

VOCAL RECITAL. FAREWELL APPEARANCE.

PROGRAMME:

I. *Arie from the Opera "Mitrane"*.....Rossi
II. *"Du bist die Ruh"*.....Franz Schubert
III. *"Der Wanderer"*.....Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK
IV. *Sapphic Ode*.....Brahms
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VI. *"High and Towering Rima Stream"*.....Schumann
VII. *"Know Ye, When My Love's One in a Hundred"*.....Schumann
VIII. *"Loving God, Thou Knowest How Oft I've Ruined This"*.....Schumann
IX. *"Art Thou Thinking Often Now, Sweetheart?"*.....Schumann
X. *Roschids Three*.....Schumann

Piano Solo—Ballade Opus 10.....Chopin
Mr. Joseph Maerz

Seals now on sale at T. Arthur Smith's, in Sanders & Stuyvesant's, 127 E. St. Prices, 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Boxes, \$25.00.

COLUMBIA TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:35.

Kirke La Shelle's Original Production of
HENRY M. BLOSSOM'S
GREAT RACING PLAY,

CHECKERS

WITH HANS ROBERT
AND THE ENTIRE NEW YORK CAST.

NEXT WEEK
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

JESSIE BUSLEY

IN
"In The Bishop's Carriage"

WITH SUPERB SUPPORTING COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT 8:15 MATINEE SATURDAY

MR. WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
By Arrangement with Chas. Frohman.

THE SQUAW MAN

NEXT WEEK. MATINEES
Klaw & Erlanger Present
GEO. M. CONAN'S Music Play,
45 MINUTES FROM
BROADWAY
WITH FAY TEMPLETON
and Original New York Cast.

Georgetown Indoor Meet,
CONVENTION HALL,
Saturday, March 9, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.

ON SALE AT
Spalding & Bro., 506 Fourteenth street.
Hickman & White, 1319 4th street northwest.
Haw & Dyer, 1407 E street northwest.

I SAW YOUR AD IN THE HERALD

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Hickman & White, 1319 4th street northwest.
Haw & Dyer, 1407 E street northwest.

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